

but the point I wished to make is that, in my experiments last year, the queens of *L. umbratus* appeared to possess an attraction for the beetles superior to that possessed by the queens of *L. flavus*, or *L. niger* (with which *Claviger testaceus* is occasionally found, e. g. Seaton, 1912, Porlock, 1915). The nest of *L. flavus* referred to, which contains four queens and fourteen *Claviger*, and is in a small frame, so that the beetles are continually coming across the queens, has been in my possession for eleven months, under daily observation, and it is curious that I have never seen any of the *Clavigers* resting on the queens. On the other hand, when a few of these beetles and others taken at the same time, were put into nests containing *L. umbratus* queens, the beetles were constantly clinging to the queens, and for weeks never appeared to change their resting-place. The striking contrast in this behaviour of the *Claviger* appears to me to be additional evidence that the parasitic queens (*L. umbratus*, *fuliginosus*, &c.) have a body-secretion which renders them attractive to other species of ants and myrmecophiles.

XLIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Lepidoptera.*

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RHOPALOCERA.

Lycænidæ.

LIPTEINÆ.

Epitola crowleyi.

There is an interesting variety of the male of this species in the Joicey collection from the Cameroons.

The primaries are entirely brown, with a very few blue scales near the base on the fold; the secondaries have also less blue than usual, a reduction of the area taking place at the anal angle and along the inner margin. The underside of the secondaries is much whiter, with but little of the bronze hue. The specimen is also small.

If it is a constant variety it might, perhaps, be known by the name *Epitola crowleyi semibrunnea*.

LYCENINÆ.

Turania cytis, Chr.

I made this genus (*Turania*) in the 'Entomologists' Record,' 1914 (vol. xxvi.). p. 160, with *cytis*, Chr., as the

type. My friend Dr. J. McDunnough, of Decatur (U.S.A.), has recently drawn my attention to the fact that *Turania* of Ragonot already exists in the Pyralidæ; so that a new name is needed. I propose, therefore, the name *Turanana*, with *cytis* for its type.

Lycænesthes crawshayi.

Capt. Wilson took a pair of this species from the Nuba Hills of a very diminutive size; the measurement of the male is 20 mm., compared with an average of 30 mm. from Sierra Leone and Uganda. I have several of a small race from the Budonga Forest, but they are 24 and 25 mm., as compared with 20 mm. from the Nuba Country. If this small form is constant, it might well be named *crawshayi minuta*.

The markings are quite the same, but all crowded up into the much smaller area.

The specimens are in the Oxford Museum.

Argiolaus ismenius, Klug.

Several specimens of this fine but delicate species were taken at Sungikai and Kadugli, in the Nuba Hills (Southern Kordofan), on November 13 and December 16 by Captain R. S. Wilson in 1904.

Spindasis kaduglii, sp. n.

♂. Head and collar very pale fawn-colour. Both wings faded straw-colour, much obscured with the dark markings. Primaries with the base pale brownish, terminating in a darker transverse dash, the costa broadly pale brownish; postmedian band broad, angled outwards at vein 4, reaching well below vein 2, and confluent about vein 2 with the subterminal broad dark band, which increases in width from the apex to the tornus; the subcostal triangle of spots also touches the inner edge of the subterminal band, between which and the termen is a trace of a pale line. Secondary almost entirely obscured with the dark pattern, the short broad subapical dash and the broad subterminal stripe being the only definite markings. Underside: primaries pale straw-colour, with the markings more or less pupilled with metallic silvery; there is a small subbasal spot, followed by two larger ones, one in the cell and one below; the postmedian and other bands follow the upper surface pattern, being merely more or less darkly outlined. Secondaries deeper straw-colour, with a trace of four basal spots, followed by three transverse rows

of spots, the third terminating on vein 4; all these rows are more or less parallel, and are followed by a terminal row which has only a trace of the metallic pupilling.

Expanse 34 mm.

Hab. Kadugli, Nuba Hills, Kordofan, December (*R. S. Wilson*).

Type in the Oxford Museum.

This species will come near *victorie*, Btl.

Hesperidæ.

Caprona adelica kordofani, var. n.

♂. Head, thorax, abdomen, and all the wings very pale pinkish buff, with the usual marks as in *adelica*, Karsch, but the broad pale median area is more or less filled in with stripes and lines.

This is no doubt the dry-country form of *adelica*, and I think that any *Cassualalla* from Angola is the more variegated Western form of the same insect.

HETEROCCERA.

Noctuidæ.

Stictoptera obalau, sp. n.

♂. Head and collar fawn-brown, the latter with pale edging; patagia fawn-brown; abdomen pale grey. Primaries fawn-brown, the basal and antemedian areas somewhat mottled; a pale ash-grey median band, in which there is a short dark dash in front of the reniform stigma, outside which is a twin, sharply crenulated, curved postmedian line; two paler subterminal rows of spots almost forming lines. Secondaries hyaline, with the terminal third dark.

Expanse 38 mm.

Hab. Obalau Island (Fiji).

Type in my collection.

Near *melanistis*, Hmps.

Pseudophilix pratti, B-B.

I described this species in *Növit. Zool.* xiii. pp. 261 & 262, 1906, and I considered that the female I described on p. 262 was the female of *pratti*; but I find this is not the case. Mr. Joicey has received a specimen from the Wandammen Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, which is without doubt the female of *pratti*; the markings are precisely the same, except

that the basal and antemedian areas are as dark as the rest of the wing, not pale chestnut-colour as in the male. It is necessary, therefore, to give a new name to the female first described; it will probably be well to repeat the description. I therefore name it

Pseudophilic callipepla, sp. n.

♀. Head reddish; thorax and dorsum of proximal (not prominal) abdominal segments pale orange-reddish; abdomen dark grey. Primary with base and median area orange-fawn colour; postmedian area dark reddish, edged by a fine irregular line of white scales; terminal area broadly reddish orange mottled with brown. Secondary orange-fawn; median and postmedian area reddish, edged by an irregular line of whitish scales; terminal area very broadly reddish orange mottled with brown.

Expanse 64 mm.

Hab. Mount Kebea and other New Guinea localities.

Type in my collection.

Lymantriadæ.

Dasychira wandammena, sp. n.

♂. Head, collar, and thorax greyish white, the latter with a bar of black on each side of the metathorax, abdomen brownish. Primaries whitish grey, a deeply indented fine black subbasal line; there is an irregular greyish area edged externally with blackish adjoining the subbasal line; median area white, with a slight yellow tinge; median line sharply dentate and irregular; the postmedian crenulate black line is irregular; between these last two lines there is an ovate white mark, edged finely with black around two-thirds of it; area greyer up to the termen; a very irregular subterminal row of black internervular dashes. Secondaries yellowish, with the outer half sooty brown.

Expanse 64 mm.

Hab. Wandammen Mountains (3000-4000 ft.), Dutch New Guinea.

Type in Coll. Joicey.

This species is very near *D. cerigoides*, Wlk., from Borneo.

Euproctis flavipunctata, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and proximal segments of the abdomen bright orange-red; abdomen black, with whitish anal tuft.

Primaries with a restricted basal area of pale orange-yellow, beyond which the wing is entirely rufous-grey for three-fifths; at the end of the cell there is a largish ovate yellow spot; terminal area orange-red, with the veins pale yellow. Secondaries uniformly pale yellow.

Expanse 46 mm.

Hab. Dinawa, British New Guinea, 4000 ft.

Type in my collection.

The species is near *huntei*, but is, I think, distinct.

Porthmeia radiata, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and patagia yellow, abdomen blackish. Primaries yellow, with the basal area radiated with blackish, especially along the fold, where the radiations extend the greater length of the wing; apical area broadly radiated with blackish between the veins; fringes black. Secondaries black, with the hind margin dotted with yellow, which on the underside is transformed into a marked yellow terminal line.

♀. Like the male, but more orange in colour.

Expanse, ♂ 32, ♀ 42 mm.

Hab. Ougarra, British New Guinea.

Type in my collection.

The species is very like my *P. subnigra*, but the head, collar, and thorax are black in *subnigra* and yellow in the present species.

Caviria avolaënsis, sp. n.

♀. Frons, head, thorax, and abdomen white; antennæ very dark grey, so as to look blackish to the naked eye; legs brownish, with white femora; all the wings pure white, not lustrous.

Expanse 44 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea: Avola, 6000 ft., August (A. E. Pratt).

Type in my collection.

Notodontidæ.

Gargetta punctatissima, sp. n.

♂. Head, collar, and thorax dark variegated brown, palpi very dark brown; patagia rather paler; abdomen greyish. Primaries cinnamon-brown without the red in it, clouded with dark brown at the base and along the costal area. The whole of the wing has a mottled appearance; an antemedian row of dark dots, somewhat indistinct; an oblique median

row of similar dark dots, followed by a double similar postmedian row, a subterminal row of dark dots; termen with a minute dark triangle at the end of each vein. Secondaries palish greyish brown.

♀. Similar to the male, but much paler, so that the dark dots stand out much more prominently.

Expanse, ♂ 52, ♀ 50 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea: Mount Kebea and Babooni, 3000 ft., July to September (*A. E. Pratt*).

Types in my collection.

Scranchia idioptila, sp. n.

♂. Head and collar deep coffee-brown, thorax and abdomen grizzly. Primaries greyish, mottled, with an indefinite, clearer, interrupted, twin subbasal line not reaching the inner margin, a similar median line between the two; almost on the fold is a raised ovate spot of brownish colour, an irregular dark median stripe across the wing, adjoining which is a tawny spot of moderate size with a fine black crescent in it; a fine dentate dark postmedian line, beyond which is a broad, very interrupted, dark, curved band; outside, but adjoining it, is a small dark cloud, with an irregular serrate subterminal line; termen finely dark, on the costa before the apex are four dark dots. Secondaries brownish.

Expanse 42 mm.

Hab. Madagascar, 2500 ft., January to March.

Type in my collection.

Parathemerastis turneri, var. *melanistis*, var. nov.

♀. Thorax and primaries sooty grey, with the markings just visible, the ash-grey orbicular stigma standing out very prominently from its dark surroundings, a slightly cinnamon-coloured cloudy area before the stigma. Secondaries dark brown.

Expanse 62 mm.

Hab. Mount Kebea (6000 ft.), March to April; Dinawa (4000 ft.), August; British New Guinea.

Type in my collection.

Omichlis erythra, sp. n.

♂. Head and thorax cinnamon-red, abdomen dirty ochreous. Primaries cinnamon-red with the basal and antemedian areas finely irrorated with brownish grey; a median serrated line loses itself in the darker area, the postmedian dark line is

strongly excurved in the radial area and recedes very deeply on the fold terminating about the middle of the inner margin; this is followed at a little distance away by another fine dark line almost parallel with the preceding one and more or less broadly edged externally by pale ochreous, especially in the costal area; terminal area darkly suffused. Secondaries pale brownish, and of the usual silky-looking texture.

Expanse 48 mm.

Hab. Mount Kebea, British New Guinea, 6000 ft., July (Pratt).

Type in my collection.

Cascera callima, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax chestnut-brown mixed with grey. Primaries pale pinkish brown with a dark broadish subbasal dash on the lower margin of the cell, followed by a whitish patch in the angle of vein 2, at the edge of which is an oblique irregular stripe of dark shading edged by an indefinite and interrupted paler line; a subterminal row of pale dots darkly edged externally. In the cell there is a twin dark line across the centre and a dark spot at the end with a pale centre, beyond which are two or three dark dots. Secondaries pale grey.

Expanse 50 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea: Mount Kebea, 6000 ft., March and April (A. E. Pratt).

Type in my collection.

Nearest to my *Cascera bella*.

Stauropus mediobrunnea, sp. n.

♂. Head and thorax grizzly ash-grey, pale fawn-brown. Primaries with the basal area ash-grey slightly irrorated with brown, the whole of the median area dark brown terminating very irregularly, from where to the termen the colour is palish chocolate-brown, with a fine subterminal irregular line. Secondaries pale brownish with the usual darker "*stauropus*" mark at the apex.

♀. Similar to male, but with the basal and terminal areas very pale ochreous grey, the dark median area large and deep brown, the fine terminal line accentuated strongly.

Expanse, ♂ 48, ♀ 61 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea: Mount Kebea, 6000 ft., March and April; Babooni, 3000 ft., July and August; Ekeikei, 1500 ft., July.

Types in my collection.

Stauropus mixta, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax greyish mixed with brown, abdomen buff-colour. Primaries variegated grey and whitish with bright green iridescent scales and dark lines; base with many green scales; antemedian line broad, blackish, oblique, nearly straight, beyond which is a second parallel, somewhat indefinite, fine line; end of cell whitish grey, below which the fold is darker and has green scales; postmedian line broadish, blackish, deeply crenulate on each side of the interspace of veins 3 and 4, beyond this line the area is whitish grey, edged externally by a row of irregular dark dashes interrupted at each vein. Secondaries pinkish brown.

Expanse 48 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea: Mount Kebea, 3000 ft., July (A. E. Pratt).

Type in my collection.

Lasiocampidæ.

Arguda ninayi, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen creamy grey, palpi fawn-colour. Primaries pale fawn-colour, with two oblique fine darker lines, the antemedian being short and the postmedian much more oblique and curved basewards immediately below the costa; a small dark spot at the end of the cell, an indistinct oblique crenulate line of grey shading in the subterminal area (this line is quite distinct in some specimens). Fringes dark fawn. Secondaries warm pinkish fawn-colour.

Expanse 46 mm.

Hab. Ninay Valley, Dutch New Guinea, 3000 ft. (A. E. Pratt).

Type in my collection.

Chrysopsyche jacksoni, B-B.

I described this species in this Magazine for the year 1911, p. 563, having before me a series of fifteen specimens from Entebbe (Uganda). At a later date I was overhauling some of this genus and its allies, and I was struck by the fact that I had nothing but males, whilst in the same collection from the same place I had a series of twenty-one females of a species very closely allied to *Lechriolepis varia*, Wlk. These I have no doubt are the females of my species *jacksoni*, but they are so close to the female of *varia* that I had at first named them so. Walker's species is, however, rather larger and the markings are redder, but the males are very different.

Varia is, however, a *Chrysopsyche*, not a *Lechriolepis*.